MAY 15 1980
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The People's Korea

No. 990 | EVERY WEDNESDAY | APRIL 23, 1980 | (1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

Tanzanian Delegation Visits DPRK

A government delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by His Excellency Vice-President Aboud Jumbe on April 8 paid an official goodwill visit to the DPRK at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The delegation consisted of Ramadhani Haji, Minister for Planning of Zanzibar; C.Y. Mgonja, Minister for Culture and Youth; Abdul Rahnan Rashid, Minister for Agriculture of Zanzibar; M.A. Foum, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; J.M. Lusinde, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United Republic of Tanzania to the DPRK, and others.

The Government of the DPRK arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of April 9 in honour of the delegation.

In his speech made at the banquet, the Vice-President of Tanzania fully supported the aspirations of the Korean people to the peaceful democratic reunification of Korea.

On April 10 the South Hamgyong Provincial Administrative Committee arranged a banquet in honour of the delegation.

Kim Hyong Jong, a personnel of the local power body said at the banquet:

"We know well of and warmly hail the enormous achievements registered by the Tanzanian people under the correct leadership of His Excellency President Julius K. Nyerere, their outstanding guide, in building a new society, holding high the banner of socialism and self-reliance, frustrating vicious subversive manoeuvres of the enemies within and without at every step."

Vice-President Aboud Jumbe said: "We have learnt a lot, witnessing the achievements made by the Korean people in the struggle for embodying the Juche idea and the Juche-oriented policies.

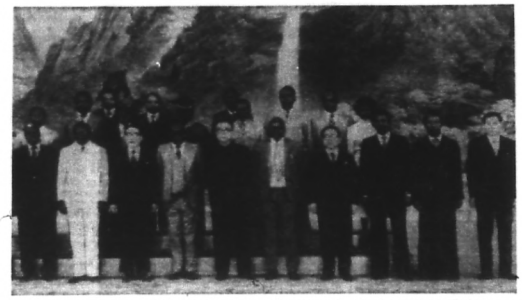
"During our visit to South Hamgyong Province we have realized more clearly that Juche philosophy is a compass to all people in the implementation of policies and practical activities. The vinalon complex is one of the most excellent examples you have set in the struggle to embody the Juche idea."

President Kim Il Sung received the government delegation of Tanzania on April 11. The President had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

During its stay in the DPRK, the Tanzanian delegation inspected various places, including Kim Il Sung University, the Chongsan Cooperative Farm, the Kiyang Irrigation Setups, the Pyongyang Metro and the February 8 Vinalon Complex.

The delegation left Pyongyang on April 12 by special plane after concluding its official goodwill visit.

The visit of the Tanzanian delegation to the DPRK strengthened friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.



President Kim Il Sung on April 11 received a Tanzanian government delegation. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Pyongyang Shows Patience, Urges Seoul to Agree to Early PM Contact

= At 6th Working-Level Contact =

The 6th working-level contact was a scene of the opened attempts to exhaust Pyongyang's patience. Seoul tried to emasculate the substantial agreement on the proposed PM contact by making the reunification question ambiguous. It produced alleged "armed spy incidents".

Pyongyang, hoping to make the resumed north-south contact fruitful, giving reasoning with Seoul on the wisdom of the single-item agenda.

The latest round of contact made no substantial agreement on the Premiers' contact but for an agreement to have the 7th contact on May 6.

Here is a factual account of the April 18 contact as reported by the Korean Central News Agency (KCNA): (**Subtitles are ours**. Ed.)

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The sixth contact between working-level delegates to make arrangements for a contact between the Premiers of north and south Korea was held at the Panmungak Pavilion in the portion of the Pyongyang side of Panmunjom on April 18.

The contact was attended on the DPRK by chief delegate Hyon Jun Guk, Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Councillor of the Administration Council, and two other delegates.

Hyon Jun Guk, chief delegate of the Pyongyang side, was the first to speak at the contact.

He recalled that at the previous contact, the Seoul side evaded the discussion of the basic question, using the site of contact as a theatre of political propaganda slandering and attacking Pyongyang by bringing forth what it called "incident of armed infiltration," thus pulling the Premiers' contact backward that much and leaving a stain on its own name.

Noting that the dialogue began for the purpose of dispelling confrontation, preventing division and achieving unity and reunification, he said: "Therefore, if one truly takes the stand of arranging the Premiers' contact, one should stop inciting distrust and confrontation and lead the dialogue, at all events, from the stand of collaboration, unity and reunification".

And he once again urged the Seoul side not to repeat such tricky act as creating an obstacle to the contact between the two sides and delaying the Premiers' contact by coming out with a question inconsistent with the basic mission of the contact between working-level delegates as it did in the previous contact.

Single-Item Agenda, Not Divided One

The chief delegate of the Pyongyang side went on to touch upon the agenda of the Premiers' contact.

He said, "The comprehensive single-item agenda 'On Promoting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Country through North-South Collaboration and Unity in All Fields', a single-item agenda proposed by our side for the Premiers' contact, is reasonable either in view of the nature and aim of the Premiers' contact or in view of its effectiveness." Explaining its justness, he said:

"The Premiers' contact is, to all intents and purposes, a high-level contact for a comprehensive discussion of all problems concerning the country's reunification; it is not a working-level contact for discussing specific or partial problems.

"Therefore, the agenda of the Premiers' contact should be so defined as to allow a wide-range and free discussion of all questions of common concern in connection with reunification; it must not be divided to limit the scope of the consultation between the Premiers."

Stating that the single-item agenda proposed by Pyongyang is a very reasonable one for an effective discussion of the questions not only at the contact between working-level delegates but also at the future contact between the Premiers, he went on: "For a smooth and rapid progress of the current contact between working-level delegates as the compatriots desire and expect, the discussion of questions must not be made complicated, and it is important above all to arrange things for an effective discussion in a short time at the future Premiers' contact, too.

"In this respect, a comprehensive, single-item agenda would make it possible to have a more free yet effective discussion and make an agreement easier than a divided agenda, and therefore, time would be saved in that case.

"Therefore, we are of the opinion that only when a single-item agenda, not a divided agenda, is adopted can the contact between working-level delegates smoothly discharge its mission and the future contact between the Premiers also be operated without a hitch.

"The agenda proposed by us concentrically indicates that the basic purpose of a contact between the Premiers of the north and the south is, in the final analysis, to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the basic way for its realisation lies in the north and the south collaborating and uniting in all fields."

As the single-item agenda proposed by the DPRK is broad in scale and profound in content, it contains, in fact, all questions reflected in the divided agenda of the south Korean side and even its content, he noted, and urged the Seoul side to earnestly accept Pyongyang's opinion.

The chief delegate of the south side brought forward the old "stage-by stage theory" without hesitation by claiming that a "question of creating conditions for eventual unification" should be discussed at the Premiers' contact.

Referring to the agenda proposed by the south side, the chief delegate of the DPRK said, "Listening to the speech of the south side, one feels as if the question of reunification were a question of a distant future in which, like a wrecked ship on the far-off horizon, no one can tell when it will reach the coast." Then, he raised the following questions:

FIRSTLY, by putting forward a divided agenda, does the south side mean to discuss its various items in package or separately?

SECONDLY, is the order of the items on the agenda proposed by the south side meant to be the order of the discussion between the Premiers?

THIRDLY, in the agenda the south side separated the "question of creating trust" from the "question of fixing peace." What do you mean by the "fixation of peace"? Is it not connected with the "question of creating trust"?

But, the south side failed to give answers to his questions and unwarrantably insisted that its agenda was good.

Noting that the three-item agenda proposed by the south side contained no small unreasonable and contradictory points from the form and method of working out agenda to the content of each item, the chief delegate of the Pyongyang side said:

"Firstly, it is clear that, if the agenda was made detailed as the south side proposed, the discussion would be complicated and an agreement be difficult and, accordingly, the Premiers' contact would be delayed that much.

"Frankly speaking, if both sides compete in dividing the agenda into detailed items, there may be put on it many big and small items. Then there would inevitably arise many differences and it would become difficult to reach an agreement and, in the long run, the Premiers' contact would be delayed indefinitely, with time and energy wasted on the agenda.

"Secondly, the divided agenda of the south side has also shortcomings in that it lacks distinct character of being designed for reunification.

"An analysis of the agenda of the south side reveals that it does not saliently put in the foreground the question of realising national reunification, but reflects it as a question of distant future, whereas it presents other questions in the foreground to stand in bolder relief.

"We consider that such unreasonable points do not result from a mere technical mistake of writing in formulating the agenda, but result from the vain division of the agenda by the south side from its wrong stand toward the reunification question."

The two sides agreed upon holding the next contact in the portion of the south side of Panmunjom on May 6.

Seoul Students Reject Choi's Statement, Dong-A Ilbo Reporters Demand Freedom of Press

On April 14, "president" Choi Gyu Ha of south Korea made public a "special statement" on students' struggle for campus democracy through his spokesman. In the statement he urged students to restrain themselves, calling their activities "disturbances" and warned students not to boycott military drills.

Next day, some 2,000 students of Seoul University held a protest meeting and issued a statement denouncing the April 14 special statement of Choi Gyu Ha.

They held an emergency meeting of students on the campus on April 16, and protested the authorities against their slowdown of democracy and the revision of the constitution, calling for an immediate end to the authorities' attempt to play a leading role in the revision of the constitution and demanded an end to martial law.

Students' struggles continue unabated, spreading to more than 40 of the 98 universities.

Newsmen, too, are joining in the democratization movement. Dong-A Ilbo reporters on April 17 issued a "Declaration for Freedom of the Press." The declaration read before about 200 reporters in the office of the Dong-A Ilbo, called for an end to martial law and denounced that the press be freed from censorship and interference.

The declaration also called for the rehabilitation of hundreds of journalists discharged in the past several years because of their opposition to the *yusin* system and of their struggle for freedom of the press.

This is the first time in about 6 months since the assassination of Pak Jung Hi that reporters have come out with a declaration calling for a stop to martial law.

Earlier on March 31, the Journalists' Association held a meeting of representatives and demanded the reinstatement of reporters dismissed from Dong-A Ilbo and Choson Ilbo, and adopted a resolution demanding that freedom of the press and the independence of editing be guaranteed.

The recent political situation has been very tense as the Choi "government" under the control of the military is making avid bids to suppress the people and students who are striving for the restoration of democracy.

Since the Oct. 26 incident, the south Koreans have been watching the Choi "government" very carefully, particularly its attitude toward the promise to strive for democratic development.

What the present rulers have done since then, however, is this: They have protected the *yusin* supporters, while talking about "gradual democratization" and saying that "Top priority should be given to national security."

They responded to Pyongyang's new peace overtures for national reunification on the one hand, but on the other, they have put off constitutional revision deliberately, and cooked up a series of "spy incidents" in an attempt to justify their allegations about the "threat from north Korea," while utilizing such "incidents" as a pretext for suppressing the people.

Indications are that the present ruling quarters are not interested in restoring democracy at all and that their greatest concern is to prolong the *yusin* dictatorial system categorically rejected by the people.

This is the reason why the south Koreans including students and newsmen have been quite active in their democratic movements these days.

¥546 Mil. Sent Here for Educational Aid

President Kim Il Sung sent educational aid fund and stipends amounting to 546 million yen (in Japanese currency) to the children of compatriots in Japan.

The educational aid fund and stipends sent by the President in 75 installments including the last remittance reach 28,378,827,033 yen (in Japanese currency).

The educational aid fund and stipends sent this time will go toward the development of the work of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) for democratic national education.

S. Korean Technology Stands at 1/50 of U.S. Levels, 1/26 of Japan Levels : Seoul Kyongje Sinmun

The Seoul Kyongje Sinmun in its April 13 issue deplored south Korea's technical backwardness, saying that the technical level of south Korea is 1/50 of the level of the United States and 1/26 of that of Japan. This means that south Korea's export-oriented industrialization program promoted by the late "president" has not paid off despite the strong assertions by the south Korean authorities of its high economic growth.

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The paper said:

The technical level of our country stands at 1/50 of the level of the United States and at 1/26 of that of Japan. This situation is a big problem to the Korean economy which is seeking a switchover to one based on technology-intensive industries, namely, heavy and chemical and electronic industries. According to a technical promotion study published by the Economic and Technical Council, on a scale of 100 for the United States south Korean technology stands at only 1.7, Japan's at 44.2, the United Kingdom's at 34.6, France's 40.8 and West Germany's at 33.7.

These figures are based on the following items: patents, technical introduction, exports of products of technology-intensive industries and investments in research and development.

The government has promised to raise investments in research and development to the point of 1% of the Gross National Product (GNP) since 1969. But the ratio has remained at an average of 0.8% of the country's GNP for 10 years since the government announcement.

The technical promotion study also noted that on a scale of 100 for the United States, south Korea's development capacity stands at 1.3.

The paper added that those figures do not reflect the factor of quality, so the realities of south Korea's technology are in a really deplorable state.

The same paper carried similar articles on November 17. 1979. The Nov. 17 issue said:

"The rate of south Korean technology is still comparable to that of Japan in '50s. The 1977 rate was 4.9%, while Japan recorded 4.1% in that decade. The contribution of technological advance to the economic growth stood at 15.5% in south Korea, compared to 35.3% in Japan in '50s, 38.6% in West Germany in '50s, and 65.0% in the United States in '50s. The November 16 Industrial Bank report concluded that most of south Korean technology was copied from abroad, with local technology in a sorry disarray, as more than 70% of the introduced technological knowhow was concentrated in three fields of chemicals, electronics, and electric apparatus, making it impossible for indigenous technology to develop in a coordinated way."

KOREA FOCUS

Are Student Protests 'Disturbances'?

On April 14 Choi Gyu Ha issued what he termed "a statement on recent domestic and international development."

He unhesitatingly branded the student campaign for a democratic campus as "disturbances." He charged the students with "an unreasonable act of insulting their teachers." He went on to insist that "the students should receive military training, an urgent matter under the prevailing situation."

Can the student drive for democracy on campus be called "disturbances"?

The student campaign is nearly two months old, and some students damaged school property while taking a vigorous action.

Among the student demands there is a demand for the abolition of the Patriotic Student Corps and the resignation of pro-*yusin* professors and trustees who had their days under the Pak junta.

The Patriotic Student Corps was originally created by the late Syngman Rhee in order to train students for the war he had been planning against the north. It was disbanded in May, 1960 after he was toppled in a student uprising.

Its revival was ordered by Pak Jung Hi in May, 1975 in parallel with the proclamation of the notorious emergency decree No. 9. His October *yusin* regime was already in place. It comprises all students, boys and girls, (high school students and those at higher levels) and teachers, with each school as a unit. Its central leader is the minister of Education and the school unit led by its rector or principal and his deputy is either a dean of students or a chief drillmaster.

Any other student self-governing bodies than the patriotic corps are illegal, while any given circle or club must get advance permission from the Minister of Education.

After the assassination of Pak Jung Hi, the students call for the abolition of such reactionary patriotic corps, a totally justifiable move. Choi Gyu Ha had to begin its reorganization. Minister of Education Ms Kim Ok Gil is reported to be opposed to the patriotic corps itself.

This year's student drive began on February 22. Seoul National University on April 3 decided to delete from its constitution 3 articles concerning the patriotic corps and apply to the Ministry of Education for the authorization of the rehabilitation of the student council. Nine other state universities had their deans of students adopt a similar resolution. They decided to reduce the period of mandatory military drill from the present 60 hours each term to 36 hours as was before the rehabilitation of the patriotic corps.

In other words, not only students but also the school administration authorities and the Ministry of Education are all opposed to the patriotic corps.

The reprimand of the student opposition to military drill contradicts the education policy of reforming the patriotic corps and can be viewed as an attempt to impute the responsibility for such contradiction onto the students. Why such self-contradiction in a matter of a few months?

The pro-*yusin* faculty and trustees who foster the students demand are responsible for the degradation of the schools and the expulsion of large numbers of conscientious professors and students, in particular, during the *yusin* period. They transformed the schools into those to train private troops of Pak Jung Hi and exploited the schools as places for profiteering.

For example, Seoul's Chongsin College has the authorized enrollment of 400, with 17 professors, whereas its actural enrollment is 1,200. Dormitory charges, funds to be handled by students, were embezzled by some professors, leaving the management of the dormitory hard to finance. No money was made available for the hygienic improvement, with the result that 70 odd students developed typoid fever. Those students who protested to the school administration against such vicious negligence were suspended indefinitely. Why do the authorities remain mum about this affair?

As it is entirely right, the student campaign for democracy enjoys public support. South Korean newspapers urge corrupt pro-*yusin* professors to resign on their own accord. They are critical of the outrages committed by some school administrations like Seoul's Hanyang University administration in hiring gangsters to repress the student movement.

It is necessary to understand why the Minister of Education ordered some universities and colleges to remedy their unbridled management. The root cause of the student protests and their prolongation is in the ill-advised educational policy of the present authorities. Anyhow, the student drive is discreetly limited to campus. How can the "president" call this student action "disturbances"?

The rehabilitation of the functions of the KCIA, the mastermind of schemings and suppression, and the nomination of the CIC commander as its acting director, all signal the growing clout of the military in politics.

South Korea is unmistakably on its way to the continuation of *yusin*.

Juche Idea Disseminated World-wide

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny," said President Kim Il Sung.

The Juche idea is a scientific and revolutionary world outlook of the present era expounding the lawfulness of the existence of the world and its development, its cognition and transformation with man as its core by basing itself on the philosophical principle that man is master of everything and decides everything.

Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-support in the economy, and self-defence in national defence—these are the guiding principle for applying the Juche idea in all fields. This principle serves as the guiding compass to be maintained in getting rid of all sorts of subjugation and inequality and building an independent, sovereign state which is dignified, rich and powerful.

Thus the Juche idea is meeting the demand of the present era in which, peoples of many countries are fighting in defence of their national dignity and advancing vigorously along the road of independence.

Today the Juche idea is being disseminated at a fast speed throughout the world, tightly gripping the hearts of hundreds of millions of people and powerfully encouraging them to the struggle for independence.

International seminars on the Juche idea have been held almost every year since 1971—in Lebanon in 1971, Sierra Leone in 1972, Somalia in 1973, Togo in 1974, Peru in 1975, Madagascar in 1976, Pyongyang in 1977 and India in 1979.

The number of groups for the study of the Juche idea have been increasing year after year. This year the Group for the Study of the Juche Idea of President Kim Il Sung and the Japan Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism were inaugurated respectively in Vienna on February 8 and in Tokyo on April 1.

Added to this, a large number of existing groups for the study of the Juche idea held seminars on works of President Kim Il Sung in various countries including Sweden, Norway, Finland, Iraq, Lebanon, India, Bangladesh, Madagascar, Somalia, Sierra Leone, Gambia and Guyana.

Follows a partial list of such seminars.

ASIA

A seminar on the New Year address of President Kim Il Sung for this year was held by the Indian Group for the Study of the Juche Idea on January 16.

A lecture explaining "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," authored by President Kim Il Sung in 1964, was held **on February 6 at the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association.** It was attended by members of the friendship association, journalists and students.

On February 12 lectures on the Juche idea were given at **the Indian Federation for World Cooperation and Cultural Relations and the Indo English Writers' Association.** Present there were members of the federation and association, former parliamentarians, the General Secretary of the Indian Friendship Society, and writers.

A seminar on the Juche idea was held by **the East-West Friendship Association of India on February 13.**

A meeting for the study of the Juche idea was held in **Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh State of India, on February 14.** Present at the meeting were Rajendra Singh, Minister of Irrigation of the Government of the State, the Chairman of the Uttar Pradesh State Committee of the All-India Youth Federation and doctors, professors, teachers and students of Aligarh Muslim University, and leading personnel of political parties and public organisations in Aligarh area, and personages of various strata in the city over 400 in all.

A lecture on the Juche idea was given on **February 28 at the Indian Federation of United Nations Associations.** S.D. Pandey, Secretary General of the Indian Federation of United Nations Association, and many representatives of political parties and public organisations and public figures attended the lecture.

A seminar on the Juche idea was held by **the Indian Friendship Society on March 31.**

A seminar on "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" and "On Our Country's Experiences in the Solution of the Rural Question," works of President Kim Il Sung, **was held on February 18 by the Nepal-Korea Friendship Association.**

A seminar was held in Tokyo on **March 26 by the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists.** Present there were Ogami Kenichi, Director of the Secretariat of the International Institute of the Juche Idea; Ichikawa Makoto, adviser to the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, and other Japanese personalities of various circles and scientists under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun).

MIDEAST

The Committee for Study of Works and Revolutionary History of Comrade Kim Il Sung of the Palestine Popular Front for Liberation in Iraq held a seminar on "The Non-Aligned Movement Is a Mighty Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Force of Our Times" and "Unity Based on Revolutionary Comradeship is the Source of the Invincibility of the People's Army" respectively **on February 17 and March 25.**

The Committee for the Study of the Juche Idea of Great Comrade Kim Il Sung of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen held seminars on "On Preparing for the Great Event of National Liberation" and "The Peoples of the Third World Advancing under the Uplifted Banner of Independence Will Certainly Win Their Revolutionary Cause" **on February 26 and on March 26.**

AFRICA

On February 2, in Sierra Leone **the Chief of the "Group for the Study of the Great Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" at the Fourah Bay College of Sierra Leone University** made a radio address on the Juche idea.

A seminar on the Juche idea was held **on February 4** by "The Group for the Study of the Great Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung" at the Fourah Bay College of Sierra Leone University.

The Gambian Group for the Study of Kimilsungism held seminars on "Let Us Bring About Radical Improvement in Education by the Full Implementation of the Theses on Socialist Education" and "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" respectively **on February 16 and on February 27.**

The International Seminar on the Juche Idea was held in New Delhi from April 14 to 16, 1979, with the attendance of 85 delegations and delegates from 78 countries of the world and 4 international organizations.

For Freedom and Liberation (9)

Upholding His Lofty Ideas (Gist)

— By KIM JWA HYOK —

The liberation of the country came. Comrade Kim Il Sung returned home in triumph.

Upon his return, I thought how soon I could visit the historic village of Mangyongdae in his company.

The mere thought of it filled me with pleasure.

One day after another, the time went by, and quickly a month had flown since his return to the country. But still he could not visit Mangyongdae.

One day, it happened.

He paused awhile in his work and looked far out of the window, deep in thought. He beckoned to me and told me to go and see a certain Kang Yong Sok who lived beyond the Potong River.

"He'll be very glad to meet you," he said. "Give my best regards to him and tell him that now that the country has been liberated, I shall be coming to see him very soon."

I set out right away.

Kang Yong Sok, an old man, was so overjoyed to hear about Comrade Kim Il Sung that he did not know what to do.

While chatting with him, I learned that the old man was an uncle of Comrade Kim Il Sung on his mother's side.

"It is only a short distance, so Comrade Kim Il Sung could come himself in a while," I thought to myself. "But probably he will not visit his relatives on personal affairs before he has a meeting with the entire people."

I presumed from this that it would probably be some time before he visited Mangyongdae, contrary to my earlier expectation.

'I'll Drop in Next Time'

A few days before October 14, 1945 when he delivered the first historic address to the entire Korean people at the Pyongyang city mass meeting, I was to escort Comrade Kim Il Sung on a trip to the Kangson Steel Works.

This gave me immense joy, for I thought he would certainly drop in at Mangyongdae on his way to the steel works.

As the car was speeding along the road not far from Mangyongdae, a panoramic view of the golden fields of the early autumn ripening harvest and the ridges of high and low hills with their attractive groves of young pine trees glided past the windows.

"The landscape of my native village is the same now as in old times," he said, looking out of the windows. **He seemed to be looking decades back** on the bygone days.

I rejoiced at the thought that now at last I could accompany him to Mangyongdae, the place dear to my heart.

When we reached a parting of the ways where the road branched off to Mangyongdae, Comrade Kim Il Sung told the chauffeur to stop the car.

He got out of the car and looked in the direction of Mangyongdae, and said:

"Mangyongdae is just over there.... It's a good place....Comrade Jwa Hyok, come and have a look at my place. Surely you will find the place to your liking."

Now I was surprised to hear him say that and could hardly believe his words. Only I glanced at him.

"I'm back in my native place after 20 years' absence...," he said, in deep thought. "You will find my old grandparents when you get there. Remember me to them. Tell them I'll be back home in a few days, for the country has been liberated. Also, that a nice world will come.... Well, I will see you again at this point tomorrow morning."

Now I was quite at a loss what to do.

I simply could not bring myself to go alone, even though he had told me to.

Plucking up my courage, I said to him, "Won't you drop in for a while?" He looked at me for a moment and said, "No, not now....I'll drop in next time."

Leaving these words behind, he left for the Kangson Steel Works.

My heart swelling with emotion, I stood a long time, on the spot even after the car drove away.

Having cast in his lot with the country, he went on without dropping in at his home village though it was within call, solely for the sake of the revolutionary cause.

"What a great man he is!"

I whispered this in spite of myself watching the car receding into the distance.

I set out for Mangyongdae with a high sense of honour and happiness that I was the one in close attendance on such a great leader, but at the same time, with regret that I was going to Mangyongdae alone, without him.

Only for Free, Happy Life

A memory indelibly imprinted in my mind, among all others, came back to me.

It happened in the summer of 1935 when our company was stationed near Sanjaoboizu, Ningan county.

The men were quite exhausted after their march through the dense virgin forests of the Laoyeihing mountains, which were regarded as hardly accessible even to mountain birds.

Just at that time word came that Comrade Kim Il Sung was visiting our company.

"How do you do?" he said with a genial smile on his face. "You've had a lot of trouble." With this, he pressed the hand of each of us.

After looking round at our faces, he said:

"You are now very tired. You need a rest."

We were quite surprised at this.

"All of us had put aside our fatigue and, buoying ourselves up, got ourselves fully ready as for a march," I thought to myself. "What has made him say this, I wonder. Is it that someone has betrayed his weariness before him?"

But that was not it.

He who unerringly saw through everything, could not fail to notice the traces of fatigue on the faces of soldiers. How could he?

Comrade Kim Il Sung talked with us guerillas, asking each of us in detail about his native place, its noted indigenous products and who had parents, wife and children.

We became so familiar with him that we felt as if he were our real father rather than our Commander. So we told him everything that was on our hearts without reserve.

Having heard our frank and straightforward talk, he said, "I've heard a lot of good things today. Now, it's my turn, isn't it?"

He said:

"...Revolution is a life-staking struggle.

You cannot expect the revolution to proceed swimmingly without costing you sweat and blood.

Our goal in the revolution is to restore the country and bring a happy life to all the people. You have taken up arms ready to die just for this end, haven't you?

It is a very glorious thing to take part in the revolution.

The road of revolution, however, is beset with difficulties, as you see now.

Whenever we encounter hardships and difficulties, let us remember our lost country, our native places trampled underfoot by the enemy and our ragged, hunger-stricken parents, wives and children!

Let us think of the revolution first! Let us think of the free, happy future when all the people will be enjoying a life of plenty, well fed and well clad...."

Comrade Kim Il Sung finished speaking, but we remained sitting where we were in silence for a long time, each lost in deep thought.

We braced ourselves up, overcoming pain and fatigue.

How many times had he crossed in the face of death to pave the way to the bright future of our homeland!

This one who had stood like a beacon before the columns on the arduous march through snow deeper than a man's stature, in cold severe enough to freeze the limbs off the men, the one who had mapped out the great plan for the restoration of the country and elaborated the great programme for building a new Korea in our liberated land, even during the fierce battles in the Paektu mountains in raging snowstorms, the one who personally had broken through the forest of enemy bayonets and raised a torchlight at Pochonbo, and blazed the path of struggle for the 30 million people of Korea to follow—this is none other than General Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our nation!

His great revolutionary ideas and noble moral character have led us to victory.

Deep in these thoughts, I made my way to Mangyongdae.

It was not until Mangyongdae came in sight that I realized I had been entirely lost in these recollections.

It was on October 14, 1945, the day when he made his first historic address before the entire Korean people at the Pyongyang city mass meeting, the day when he extended his first greetings to them after his triumphal return, that Comrade Kim Il Sung visited his home village, Mangyongdae.

(Subtitles are ours.... Ed.)

"Speech in New Era"

—From S. Korean Magazine—

Mr. Song Gon Ho (former Dong-A Ilbo editor-in-chief) contributed to the magazine "Sial Sori" (the Jan.-Feb. issue) an article titled "Speech in the New Era", stressing that freedom of the speech is the most important for checking and restraining authoritarian power, preventing dictatorship and carrying out democratisation and only when freedom of speech is guaranteed, can the fundamental rights of the people be defended.

Follows a gist of his article:

(Subtitles are ours...Ed.)

As Major Premise Of Democracy

Recently the question of constitutional amendment is much discussed and the attention of the Korean people to it is increasing. The point to which the Korean people are paying keen attention in connection with constitutional amendment concerns the fundamental rights of the people, especially a clause on freedom of speech and the press. We can not but say that freedom of speech is essential for the future democratisation of our country.

In the society in which no freedom of speech is guaranteed, the fundamental rights of the people will not be guaranteed even if the power structure is ideal.

We have to know that freedom of speech is a major premise for democracy in a Korean society which we are going to establish in future.

Thus, there should be no reservation on the clause on freedom of speech, one of the fundamental rights, excepting reservations concerning public morals.

In the freedom of speech clause, it should be expressly stated that all people shall enjoy freedom of speech and the press and that this freedom shall not be restricted.

The authorities are trying to restrict freedom of speech, availing themselves of every opportunities on various pretexts.

A lot of crimes and human tragedies in the past history of mankind, among them wars, tyrannical rule by dictators and mass slaughter—these countless crimes in human history have been caused by evil power.

If autocratic rulers establish dictatorships and behave arbitrarily, they could do anything. Nothing is more dreadful than dictatorial power.

We must prevent dictatorship by all means. Then why does power lead to a dictatorial rule? The reason is very simple. It is because the powerful can enjoy enormous rights and privileges and bestow honours upon themselves.

Nothing is better for them than power.

The rulers will not abandon their power under any circumstances, trying to amend the constitution on various pretexts, aiming to stay in power.

If freedom of speech is unrestrained, when various evils will be caused, they complain. But nothing is more dreadful than unrestrained power. It is an amazing fact that our constitution has been amended as many as seven times in only 34 years.

However, we can not forget the fact that most of these constitutional amendments were aimed by the rulers at satisfying their unjustifiable desire to stay in power longer.

Therefore, power should be restricted and watched strictly by all means.

If we compare those with enormous property and authoritarian power with the reporters without any property to speak of or power, whose power do the people think should be restricted and watched more strictly?

Needless to say, it is none other than that of the former who have power.

Restrictive Measures Should Be Abolished

The views of the contributor concerning freedom of speech which should be guaranteed in the Fifth Republic are as follows:

Firstly: In the constitution which is to be amended, no restrictions should be placed on freedom of speech provisions, one of the fundamental rights of the people.

First of all, the *yusin* constitution provides for various restriction of freedom of speech: For example, their freedom of speech, the press, assembly and association shall not be restricted except by law. (Article 18)

Article 18 stipulates as follows: All the people shall have the right of speech, the press, assembly and association, and no permission of restrictions on speech, the press, assembly and association shall be recognised. The article is very fine, but Paragraph 2 provides that the standards for, facilities for the publication of newspapers and news services may be defined by law.

Based on this clause, the law concerning the registration of newspapers and information services was independently enacted.

Article 3 of this law states that persons wishing to publish a daily paper should have facilities that can print more than 70,000 copies. In fact, all persons except *jaebol*-financed persons are deprived of the right to publish a newspaper.

The first constitution enacted in 1948, the year of the establishment of the Rhee government stipulates in its freedom of speech clause (Article 13) that speech may be restricted by law.

This kind of restrictions on freedom of speech are in fact a carbon copy of Article 29 of the Japanese imperial constitution.

The constitution of the Fifth Republic should not be a revised constitution but should be a newly formulated one.

The *yusin* constitution runs counter even to the avowed democratic ideals of our country. Unless it is radically amended or newly formulated, no ideal constitution such as the popular masses truly desire, may not be enacted.

What we can't overlook in connection with the right of free speech is the so-called "electric wave control law."

Article 12 of the law states that the validity term of permission shall be decided by presidential order within five years after permission. However, re-permission is possible.

But availing themselves of this provision, the authorities completely control broadcasting corporations so that private broadcasting corporations may be screened by presidential order for re-permission every two years to control them and further revised the law in 1979 so that they are obligated to obtain permission every year.

If a private broadcasting corporation is required to get permission from the authorities every year, it will not exercise its right to free speech for fear of the permission may be denied it. Article 13 of this law should be abolished as soon as the constitution is amended.

Guarantee Independence of Mass Media

Freedom of speech can not be guaranteed even if the constitution is guaranteed If we want to enjoy freedom of speech guaranteed by the constitution, an enterprise should be independent. Therefore as a means of securing freedom of speech, the independence of mass media should be established.

Originally, mass media in our country had been independent since the liberal party seized power. Therefore, whenever suppression on mass media was intensified, newspapers were able to fight against suppression.

Accordingly, in the Fifth Republic, the independence of mass media should first of all be guaranteed systematically.

Here "independence" means a system by which mass media may be prevented from being controlled by power of big business.

Among the countries which aspire after liberal democratic government there is no country in which mass media completely open their doors to power or other industries more freely than our country.

Mass media should be independent. This independence is an indispensable premise for freedom of speech either from a political or from an industrial standpoint.

In view of the great social and national importance of mass media, they should not be left to control by industrialists because they are privately owned.

It is high time for us to understand the fact that in mass media each corporation has its own policy that both the owners and reporters are equally responsible to the society and the state.

Along Chongchon River (1)

Huichon City

The new series "Along the Chongchon River" starts from this issue.

The Chongchon River is one of the longest rivers of the DPRK. It flows from the southern part of Chagang Province into the West Sea of Korea along the borderline of North and South Pyongan provinces.

Rising in the southwestern slope of the thickly wooded Rangrim Mountain, the river is joined by 30-odd long or short tributaries such as the Huichon, Taeryong and Kuryong rivers. The Chongchon River passes Huichon City and Hyongsan, Kujang, Kaechon and Anju counties and the vast Yoldusamcholli Plain on its seaward journey of over 200 kilometres.

This series introduces modern villages, new cities and towns, and factories and enterprises on the Chongchon River.

Follows the first installment:

Huichon City is situated where the upper Chongchon River and its big tributary, the Huichon River, meet. The city has the Huichon Machine-tool Plant, which is called the "Mother Factory" of the DPRK by its people.

This is the first big modern machine-tool factory in the DPRK built during the Korean War (1950-1953). Though the construction work was started after the liberation in 1945, it was completely destroyed in the early days of the war. The plant was rebuilt during the war and started turning out its first machine tools early in 1954.

President Kim Il Sung visited the plant several times during and after the war and showed the workers at the plant how to fully operate the plant and develop it.

The workers succeeded in mechanizing and automating all the equipment and facilities of the production processes and began to turn out new machines including oil-hydraulic duplicating milling machines and copying lathes during the Seven-Year Plan (1961-1970), and produced over 10,000 machine tools between 1971 and April 1972.

Lathes, drilling machines and other highly-efficient machine tools produced by the Huichon Machine-tool Plant are sent not only to domestic factories but also to foreign countries.

Huichon City is a modern city on the riverside of the Chongchon River.

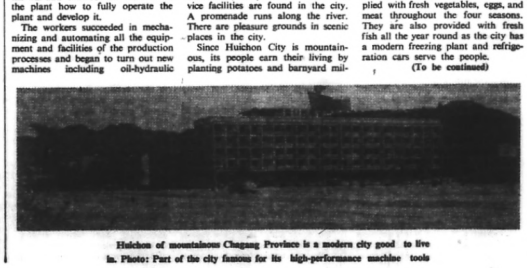
The streets to Chupyong- and Chongpyong-dong in the city are lined with modern multi-storied apartment houses for the workers there. Educational, cultural, health service and other public establishments, shops and welfare service facilities are found in the city. A promenade runs along the river. There are pleasure grounds in scenic places in the city.

Since Huichon City is mountainous, its people earn their living by planting potatoes and barnyard millet on hillside plots. Rich natural resources are also used for raising people's living standard.

Over 20 local industry factories there produce foodstuffs, textiles, clothes, daily necessities and furniture from local raw materials.

There are scores of schools at various levels including the Huichon Technical College. People are supplied with fresh vegetables, eggs, and meat throughout the four seasons. They are also provided with fresh fish all the year round as the city has a modern freezing plant and refrigeration cars serve the people.

(To be continued)



Huichon of mountainous Chagang Province is a modern city good to live in. Photo: Part of the city famous for its high-performance machine tools

145,000-Man "Team Spirit '80" Concludes; Defies N-S Dialogue, Blackmailes Democratic Dissidents

The largest-scale south Korea-U.S. combined war game codenamed "Team Spirit '80" came to a close on April 20 in the midst of world-wide denunciations, windding up its 51-day military training simulating a full-scale attack on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Coupled by the recent concoction of "armed infiltration incidents," the 51-day military maneuver, supported by the remnants of the youth system resulted in sabotaging the once-promising north-south working-level contacts.

"Team Spirit '80" starting on March 1 involved approximately 145,000 U.S. and south Korean military personnel (some 43,000 U.S. and about 102,000 south Korean personnel). (*The Dong-A Ilbo*, April 26)

The purpose of the exercise was differently interpreted by Pyongyang and Washington.

Speaking for Pyongyang, Major General Han Ju Gyon, Senior Member of the DPRK side of the Military Armistice Commission (MAC), said at the 399 MAC meeting held on March 13: "In the light of their scale, contents and duration, the exercises are real war maneuvers and all-round operational exercises of an aggressive nature aimed at speeding up war preparations for an attack on the northern half of the Republic."

Meanwhile, in Washington, a spokesman of the U.S.-Korea Combined Forces Command said on February 28: "The purpose is to practise deployment recention and deployment of U.S. and south Korean forces in case of a 'contingency' on the Korean Peninsula."

These different interpretations issue from the different positions taken by the champion of a peacefully reintegrated Korea and the chief obstructive force against that course.

The development of the massive war game is a clear indication of the U.S. attitude toward peace in Korea and toward the north-south contact for discussing the question of reunifying the divided country.

"Team Spirit '80" reached its climax on March 25 when a series of offensive operations including a large-scale river-crossing operation involving an undisclosed number of armored personnel carriers and landing amphibious trucks manned by south Korean and American troops were conducted around the Namhan River, Kyonggi Province. On March 29, an anti-submarine operation was carried out somewhere in the South Sea, in which U.S. and south Korean naval vessels were mobilized. Following this, on March 30 an "all-out offensive operation" was staged in the central eastern sector of the frontline involving an undisclosed number of mechanized units. Thus, both Americans and south Koreans disclosed their intention to make a surprise attack on the DPRK.

Meanwhile, the south Korean marine units which were participating in the exercise, on April 2 conducted a landing operation, codenamed "Ssangryong No. 12", somewhere on the shore of the East Sea as an imaginary landing attack on the DPRK portion of the East Sea.

The whole course of "Team Spirit '80" was divided into three stages. "In the first stage (from March 1 to 20), defined as a period of tactical deployment, U.S. units were transferred from the U.S. mainland and Hawaii to the south Korean frontline and were deployed there.

In the second stage (from March 21 to April 7), a field maneuver was staged without any factual programme.

The third stage (from April 8 to 20) was marked by the transportation of the participating U.S. units to their original positions.

In accordance with this programme, the U.S. and south Korea, in the second stage, conducted their "combined offensive operations", mobilizing American units from the U.S. mainland and Okinawa, U.S. troops in south Korea and south Korean troops.

On March 25, the above-mentioned large-scale river-crossing operation was staged and the troops were covered by 8-inch self-propelled guns, 155mm howitzers and TOWs, jeep-mounted anti-tank missiles.

The exercise participated in by the 2nd Brigade of the 25th U.S. Infantry Division, airlifted from Hawaii; the 2nd Brigade of the 2nd U.S. Infantry Division, a special warfare unit and a field engineering unit.

Meanwhile, on the same day President Choi Gyu Ha inspected the exercise, and "encouraged" the U.S. and south Korean commanding officers and soldiers, thus instigated a war atmosphere.

The aggressive nature of "Team Spirit '80" is clearly seen in the operations conducted during second stage which included concrete operations to infiltrate into DPRK territory.

In the second stage, the Americans and the south Koreans picked the areas extending from the central frontline to the shore of the East Sea as exercise spots for a "running fight." This exercise area was 83 km wide and 143 km long, two times the area covered by the previous "Team Spirit '79". (*The Chosun Ilbo*, March 29) The distance of 143 km is the same as that from Panmunjom to Pyongyang. This clearly shows the real aim of "Team Spirit '80" on the part of Americans and south Koreans.

From the beginning of this year, Americans and south Koreans have staged massive combined war games including "Magex '80" and "Shield '80" in and around south Korea thus throwing cold water on the congenial climate for north-south dialogue and blackmailing dissidents movement for democracy.

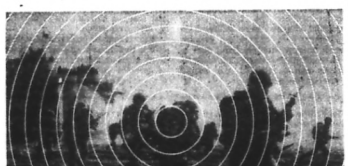


Photo: A scene of the south Korea-U.S. combined landing operation codenamed "Ssangryon No. 12" held on March 18 as part of "Team Spirit '80"

Seoul's "Anti-Communist" Bogey

Minju Choson (organ of the DPRK Government) and Pyongyang Sinmun on April 19 carried commentaries denouncing the frantic anti-communist-repressive row of the south Korean authorities.

In its commentary headlined "Crisis Cannot Be Bridged Over by Threat and Blackmail" Minju Choson says that the south Korean authorities are slandering the DPRK with an anti-communist row, imposing penalties through trials upon south Korean people who demand democracy and reunification and fostering antagonism and mistrust within the nation.

The paper continues:

The current din of the south Korean authorities in the form of "special talk," wholesale trials and "anti-communist exhibition" is designed to maintain the old system by threatening and blackmailing the south Korean students and people of all strata who have risen in a struggle for the repeal of the *yusin* system and the democratization of south Korean society and arresting their struggle.

The anti-communist, fascist row, the author of the commentary notes, is a method employed by the former dictator to save his fascist rule when ever it ran up against the resistance of the people. The present south Korean authorities are repeating this method of the former dictator, because their deceptive trick has bumped into a massive resistance.

The commentary continues:

The present south Korean authorities have resorted to a hundred and one tricks to maintain the old "*yusin* system," while appeasing and deceiving the people with the so-called "plan of political development."

Their threat to mobilize "military power," if the students did not "restrain themselves," glaringly revealed the real intention of those clinging to the old fascist system.

The anti-communist row of the south Korean authorities cannot be construed otherwise but an act to create an artificial obstacle to the contact in progress between the north and the south, bring it to naught and shift the blame on to others.

No appeasement and deception, threat and blackmail and repression can smother the demand and desire of the south Korean people for democracy and reunification.

In a signed commentary headed "True Colour Cannot Be Concealed" Pyongyang Sinmun says: At a time when an atmosphere for national reconciliation and trust should be created, the south Korean authorities are speaking ill of us with an anti-communist smear campaign on the one hand and are threatening with bayonets the people who demand democracy and reunification on the other. This makes it self-evident that they have no intention to hold a dialogue for reunification, but have up their sleeves the scheme to bring to naught the contact between the two sides.

Pyongyang on U.S. "Sanctions" against Iran

In connection with the recent U.S. announcement made by President Carter to apply new "sanctions" against Iran, the dailies of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on April 17 kept up running commentaries.

In a signed commentary headlined "No. 1 Threat and Blackmail Can Subdue Iranian People", organ Rodong Sinmun of the Workers' Party of Korea says that this is an outrageous act of threat and blackmail against the Iranian people and shows that Washington's maneuvers against Iran have become all the more serious.

The commentary goes on:

The new "sanctions" of Carter against the Iranian people are a despicable political act designed to intimidate the Iranian Government and people into renouncing their anti-U.S. independent stand, subjugate them to the United States and use the problem of U.S. hostages in Iran in popularity tactics for wangling the presidential chair again.

This is a crude violation of the sovereignty of Iran, a challenge to the world people advocating independence and a grave criminal act disturbing security in the Middle East and jeopardising peace in Asia and the world.

With its new "sanctions" the United States attempts to isolate Iran politically and blockade her economically and militarily and thus create disunity and confusion in Iran. But no manoeuvres can frighten the Iranian people who value the dignity of the nation.

The commentary stresses:

The Korean people strongly denounce the criminal manoeuvres of the United States against the Iranian people and express active support and militant solidarity for their just struggle for smashing the U.S. aggression and interference, threat and blackmail and firmly defending the sovereignty of the country.

Under the leadership of Ayatollah Imam Khomeini, the Islamic leader of Iran, the Iranian people overthrew the Shah's regime and established an Islamic Republic and are building a new independent life under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence. It is a firm will of the Iranian people to live in independence against all forms of domination, interference and control.

This is eloquently proved by their staunch and revolutionary fighting spirit displayed in the struggle against all threats and blackmails of the imperialists and for defending national dignity and sovereignty.

Dwelling on the vicious manoeuvres of the United States against the Iranian Revolution, the commentary goes on:

The United States revealed once again its true colour as an aggressor and interventionist against the newly-emerging countries by committing a despicable act against the Iranian people this time.

But, its manoeuvres can not bar the advance of the Iranian revolution. On the contrary, they have further exploded the anti-U.S. sentiments of the Iranian people and made them unite more closely and turn out as one man to the struggle for national dignity and honour under the uplifted banner of independence.

Noting that the U.S., going against the trend of the times, are trying to put down the Iranian people by force and wielding the old baton in an attempt to inveigle its allies into the "sanctions" against Iran to escape themselves from international isolation, it stresses:

This is a high-handed interference in the internal affairs of others' country.

The south Korean authorities are unhesitatingly responding to the U.S. "sanctions against Iran," recalling their "ambassador" from Iran and disgracefully acting in subservience to the United States. In this way, they are deporting themselves as an enemy of the Iranian people and the Third World peoples as the former dictator did.

The United States had better look straight at the present situation and act with discretion.

Newsweek:

DRP's Widening Intra-Party Division

The April 7 issue of Newsweek ran an article concerning widening division among the ruling Democratic Republican Party of south Korea.

Follows a gist of the article headlined "Korea's Winds of Change":

☆ ☆ ☆

For the time being, Park's autocratic legacy is still very much in evidence. Martial law remains in effect throughout the country and labor organizing is banned. At least four of Park's political prisoners remain in jail, about 80 more have been imprisoned since his death and an undetermined number of South Koreans are still deprived of their civil rights. Even more ominous, military leaders have censored military-related news from the press in an apparent effort to downplay their dominant role in the current government.

Park's Democratic Republican Party (DRP) has its problems. Some of the DRP's younger members have been attempting to purge the party of its most overtly corrupt elements, but apparently with little success. The most prominent target, former KCIA chief Lee Hu-Rak, recently dismissed charges—without exactly denying them —that he got rich by dipping into government and party bills during Park's regime. "How can a baker make a cake without having his hands touched by flour?" Lee asked. Then last week, Lee went on the offensive. He accused Park protégé and former Prime Minister Kim Chong Pil of failing to be Park's "faithful successor" and charged that he rose to the party leadership illegally. Kim was just as corrupt as he was, Lee claimed, but appeared cleaner because he ballyhooed his philanthropic donations, while Lee made his quietly. Lee's aggressive tactics—and his "floury" speech—prompted some DRP members to threaten to "burn his house," but cooler heads settled for calling for his ouster from the party.

Although the three Kims are the leading candidates for the Presidency, none of them appears to be an ideal choice. "The Young Sam is less than capable, Kim Dae Jung is regarded as too radical and Kim Chong Pil is too tainted," said one seasoned diplomat. Many analysts believe that Kim Chong Pil can win only if the NDP breaks into two parties and divides the opposition vote. Toward that end, pro-Kim Chong Pil businessmen have been pouring money into Kim Young Sam's coffers, while military officials have been privately discrediting Kim Dae Jung as a "pinko" they could never accept. Speculation also has been growing that President Choi Kyu Hah or Prime Minister Shin Hyon Hwack may run as a compromise candidate of a military-backed party.

As the campaign heats up, Korea's current era of good feeling could well prove ephemeral. The momentarily dormant students are likely to erupt at any hint of government backsliding. Disgruntled workers in the throes of a severe inflationary crunch also might take their frustrations to the streets and, in turn, government leaders could use such discontent as an excuse to prolong their rule. Should that happen, the military would be likely to support them and the country could find itself faced with a prolonged period of internal anguish.

To save his life, his gangrened (anti-democratic disease) must be cut off, otherwise..... (The Hanguk Ilbo, March 18)

EDITORIAL

Student Drive Far From Temporary Affair

The south Korean students' drive for democratic campus is spreading with ever greater vigor, despite the appeasement measures of the ruling quarters. The situation resembles that on the eve of the April 19, 1960 popular uprising.

During the first four months of this year, 40 of the 98 universities and colleges of south Korea have witnessed student protests, and 10 closed. Students held rallies, demonstrations and sit-ins, demanding the resignation of pro-*yusin* faculty members, the revival of student councils, a democratic administration of campus, and the freedom of student activities, and especially the disbandment of the Student Patriotic Corps. A significant demand is for a stop to obligatory military training imposed on students.

The students refuse to relent their demands in face of the imminent "government" pressure. On April 14 Choi Gyu Ha denounced the student campaign as "a sign of disorder" and ordered the students to receive military drill, citing the box the country is now in. The statement was far from silencing the students. The next day, 2,000 students gathered on the campus of Seoul National University in a protest rally where the newly-elected chairman of its student council Sim Jae Choi harshly criticized Choi Gyu Ha's clumsy conduct of the return to democracy from *yusin*. The student leader placed the responsibility for the situation with the ruling quarters determined not to end *yusin*. He put them on notice of Choi's was a caretaker government, and went on to stress the determination of the students to fight it out for the restoration of democracy on campus.

Nevertheless, the Choi Gyu Ha "regime," reviving the non-existent bogy of the threat from the north, advocates the security-first policy. Martial law is still in force throughout south Korea, banning the democratic movement. Its present behavior is beyond its original functions as a provisional government. They are trying to remain in office and keep *yusin*, in collaboration with the armed forces.

That move can be evidenced by the appointment of CIC commander Gen. Chon Du Hwan to the post of acting director of the KCIA, which indicates the comeback of the notorious intelligence politics. The facade of military neutrality is gone.

Although "presidential emergency decree No. 9" was revoked in December last, martial law now in effect restricts severely the freedom of the press, assembly, association and other democratic rights and freedoms. The freedom of the press tops the list of demands being raised by journalists. The 300 reporters and cameramen of the leading daily *Dong-A Ilbo* in their April 17 statement demanded the discontinuation of press censorship and the restoration of the freedom of the press. Their demands have been shared by fellows of other newspapers and broadcasting stations.

The student campaign is never a matter of campus only. A democratic campus is the first step toward a democratic society. Therefore, students believe that *yusin* must be ended on campus among others, which will eventually lead to the restoration of democratic order, which in turn will clear the way for the peaceful reunification. As such, the student movement is evidently linked to the multilateral struggles, involving workers and citizens in other walks of life, for the restoration of democratic institutions and the reunification of the country.

The ruling quarters are keenly aware of the facts: the student uprising overthrew the dictatorial Syngman Rhee "regime" on April 19, 1960 and the Pak Jung Hi junta was toppled in a Pusan rebellion which local university students kicked off. What worries them is the possibility that the students take their demands to the streets and close their ranks with the citizens, a reason which explains the desperate "government" bid to check the student drive by all means.

This conspiracy will not pay off. Under the impact of the student campaign, the *Dong-A Ilbo* journalist rose and the Pyonghwa Market workers of Seoul began their struggle on April 7 in demand of the three labor rights. A close relationship is visible between the student movement and the struggle of citizens. The demand for democracy is extremely hard to reject and all the more so because of the many years of the draconic rule by the Pak Jung Hi junta.

All kinds of spy incidents and infiltrations have been framed up to divert public attention elsewhere from the democratic movement. Their motive has become too familiar for the people to swallow uncritically. The public campaign for democracy has not been deterred at all by the latest allegations about the so-called "south Korean national liberation front" case and the incidents of frogmen and an armed spy ship.

Seoul-Based Underground Movement Sets Up Its Japan Office

The Seoul-based Revolutionary Party for Reunification established its Japan office in Tokyo on April 18. The new office was created by the Committee of Koreans in Japan for Solidarity with the Revolutionary Party for Reunification. The RPR Central Committee, now underground, asked the Korean committee to represent it as its Tokyo representation in recognition of the latter's five-year activities.

The new RPR office was inaugurated in a press conference held on April 18 at the Press Center in downtown Tokyo. Its representative Cho Bom Sik met the press and answered questions on the background of its installation. Its staff were also introduced.

The list of Japanese personalities who endorsed the establishment of the RPR office in Tokyo includes: Asukata Ichio, Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party; Okimoto Yasuyuki, Member of the Lower House of the Clean Government Party, Kawada Yasuyo, authoress; Saito Takashi, Professor at Gakushuin University; Den Hideo, Member of the Upper House of the Social Democratic Union; Nakamura Atsuo, actor; Hamid, PLO representative in Japan; Kojima Kazuo, Professor at Tokyo University; Makieda Motofumi, Chairman of Sohyo (the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan); Morikawa Kinju, lawyer; and Mr and Mrs. Maruki Toshi, painters.

Describing the objective of the office, the inaugural declaration released at the press conference noted:

"Our purpose is to launch an energetic publicity campaign abroad about the RPR in order to get public recognition of the legitimacy of its activities, help heighten its lead role and produce a major turn for a surge in the struggle of the Korean people.

"Our office as an authoritative overseas representative of the RPR avows to seek further international support for and sympathy with the anti-imperialist, national-liberation cause of the party and the Korean people by launching vigorous international activities in concert with its Central Committee.

"Our office commits itself to press unflaggingly for the legalization of the RPR."

The RPR, banned in south Korea, remains underground as the vanguard of the south Korean people's struggle for democracy and reunification. It was established with Juche as its guiding principle on August 25, 1969 when its Central Committee was formed. It drew public attention on July 20, August 24 and September 19, 1968, when its local committees were raided by the KCIA and when its Seoul city committee chairman Kim Jong Tae attempted to break prison. On May 17, 1969, Kim Jong Tae was awarded by the International Organization of Journalists an International Prize of Journalist. He and many of his comrades were executed by the Pak junta and a large number of RPR members are still in jail.

A view of a gathering held on April 18 in downtown Tokyo, to inaugurate the Japan Office of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification

Brief News From S. Korean Dailies

World Bank Scores Hyundai International Co. for Its Money-Losing Operations and Threatens to Withhold Other Loans

The World Bank criticized Hyundai International Co.'s money-losing operations of its power plant in Changwon because of the alleged shortage of order and threatened to withhold $26 million of the committed $80 million loans. The World Bank charged the Government with breach of its agreement and warned that such breach would be, be known to other international banking institutions so that future loans to Seoul be affected.

This extremely strained relation with the World Bank was disclosed on April 18 by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It was reported that in face of the tough stand of the World Bank, the Government was planning to send to Washington a delegation comprising the Economic Planning Board's, Foreign Capitals Management Bureau director, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry's Machinery Industry Bureau director, and the Ministry of Finance's Foreign Exchange Bureau director. The mission of the financial delegation was described as getting understanding from the World Bank. The official stand of the Government is that for the time being, the unifying of the generators and other facilities is very difficult but it would eventually materialize.

The Changwon power plant was constructed at a total cost of 330 billion won ($569 million), including foreign loans. The Government pledged to the World Bank in getting loans that it would secure the proper operations of the power plant. Nevertheless, due to the use of different types of generators and related equipment and the insufficiency of the needed order and technical knowhow, in addition to the default by the Hyundai International Co. of its foreign debts, the power plant became totally unprofitable, to the dismay of the Government and the World Bank. (*The Dong-A Ilbo*, April 19, 1980)

No Korean Company Involved in $14 Billion Continental Shelf Drilling; No Subcontracting Job Available; Low Knowhow, Poor Equipment Cited

The authorities concerned have given up any attempt to share the $14 billion development of the Korea-Japan continental shelf for oil resources on the pretext of the lack of necessary technological expertise on the part of Korea. According to the authorities concerned on April 18, American and Japanese companies have already recovered their investments fully and earned substantial profits in the first-stage drilling of the continental shelf.

The Ministry of Energy and Resources disclosed on April 18 that Korea has no share in the development of the continental shelf, no job offered to Korean companies not only in high-technology areas but also in subcontracting fields, despite their significant presence in Middle East.

The authorities concerned refer to the alleged low levels of Korean technology but do not hide a fundamental reason, namely, the hastily-improvised but disadvantageous contract with the foreign mining companies which are permitted to exercise their concessions without restriction, the failure to understand that the development of the shelf would prove a huge market, and the overconsciousness of the low levels of Korean technology.

An official said that more than 90 percent of the funds invested in the continental shelf drilling operations at the present and in the future are American or Japanese. In 1979, the Government set up the Korean Oil Development Corporation for the supposed independent oil exploration but has so far failed to provide it with a single drilling rig.

(*The Seoul Kyongje Sinmun*, April 19, 1980)

Invisible Trade Deficits Expanding Sharply

It was learned on April 18 from the Bank of Korea that in the first two months of this year, invisible trade recorded a deficit of $155,600,000, surpassing last year's deficit of $112,800,000.

The central bank blamed a sharp decrease in revenues from construction projects abroad. Such revenues in the first two months stood at $114,800,000, down 33 percent from last year's corresponding figure of $336,100,000.

(*The Seoul Kyongje Sinmun*, April 19, 1980)

Why Confederal Republic Of Koryo? (4)

(Continued from the previous issue)

The following points are matters of importance and our national spirit which it is urgently needed for us to bear in mind as precious lessons for the present moment:

Koryo enhanced its national glory in the world as a unified state by unifying the homeland; solidly defended the fatherland against the foreign aggressive forces and the flunkyist ruling circles through the unity of the people inclusive of various strata; inherited and developed an excellent unique culture by rejecting the pro-foreign idea of blindly following others; contributed to the development of human culture by developing creative science and technique.

Therefore it is a very significant and good proposal acceptable to north and south Korea to name a reunified country "Koryo."

At this juncture, in case a Confederal Republic of Koryo will be established, a decisive phase will be opened up in the course of ending the division, realising north-south cooperation, and achieving national integration.

Further, Korea will enter the UN under a single name and bring glory to the nation and the fatherland in its external activities. In athletic competitions alone, how exciting it will be to attend and win an international contest as a single team. In this manner, keeping in mind the benefit of a single nation in all aspects, every problem can be smoothly settled.

Why can they reject this realistic and reasonable proposal if they take the following stand: to listen to the 50 million nation who aspires for national reintegration; to maintain national conscience as a nation with an immortal history of 5 millennia with resplendent culture; not to ignore the present-day tendencies among the newly born states toward opposing the neo-colonialists and advancing along the road to independence and self-reliance; not to follow the steps of Hong Bok Won who committed traitorous acts to gratify his desire for personal fame and was severely punished.

If the late Pak Jung Hi, a traitor, said: If a confederation should be realized now, there would be a danger that the south might be communized. Thus, he opposed a north-south confederation.

What does this mean? The proposed confederation is simply a confederation in which present institutions of the north and south will be kept intact. The population of the south is said to be about 3.3 billion and the north about 1.5 billion. According to the late Pak, the south is a free world where people find it good to live, but the north is different. If this is true, why was Pak so afraid of establishing a confederation?

If a confederation is instituted and if there is danger that the south may be communized, this means that the system of the north is superior to that of the south. It will be decided by the will of the people which system is better, the system of the north or that of the south. For this purpose, it is better to compare the merits and demerits of the two systems by establishing a confederation and cooperating with each other.

Under the circumstances where there exist two different systems on the peninsula, if one truly loves the country and cherish democracy and freedom, the destiny of the country should be left to the free choice of the people.

A system which the people think worse should be abandoned. A system which the people think better should be adopted. In this course, the north and south will be gradually unified. Isn't this a true road to national reunification?

However, the junta led by the late Pak said: At the present power, first of all should be consolidated and unification should be achieved in such a way as to prevail over communism. How can they prevail over communism, when they fear communism? To they think that the north will remain quiet, when the south blandish a sword?

They opposed a north-south rapproachment and an improvement of the north-south relationships, while instilling the idea of confrontation into the minds of the south Korean people. They are the splittists set on fixing the division of the country. Those who attempt to delay national reintegration can't avoid their downfall.

About 30 years have passed since the country began to suffer from the national division. The politics, economy and culture of the country have been divided into two. In addition, the foreign forces have stayed in the southern part, and the national traits of the Korean nation have been obliterated. Only puppets are active in south Korea.

Our original national culture has been affected by Japanese and Western cultures. Our excellent mother tongue is getting differentiated. Even if we are of the same blood, if our culture and language are severely affected by those of other nations, our existence as a nation will be terminated. The history of Palhae which supplanted Koguryo proves this.

Recently, the idea of permanent division of the country has been repeatedly insisted in the south. Do they want to change the armistice line into a national boundary, and permanently divide our nation into two in the domains of politics, economy, culture? Those nation who earnestly aspires after reunification will never tolerate such an attempt.

The destiny of our nation depends on reunification and over this very aspiration—reunification—the blood of our people is agitated.

Our nation now stands on a crossroads of reunification and division, patriot and traitor.

Who can remain an idle on looker as a Korean at this crucial moment?

We should advance step by step toward earlier reunification of the country by smashing all sorts of machinations by the splittists and by instituting a north-south confederation under a single name.

(Concluded)

Korean Paintings

"Fishing"

By Li Jong

(1578-1607)

CORRECTION: In the previous issue (1531-7) should be (1578-1607)

Korean Cultural History:

Culture in Three-Kingdom Period (12)

Koguryo Frescoes

(Continued from the previous issue)

Frescoes of Koguryo tumuli are masterpieces in three-kingdom period paintings and rank among the most brilliant cultural achievements in the Korean medieval history.

They, a followup of the cultural legacy of the ancient Korea, reached fairly high levels in the 4th century and flourished in the 6-7th centuries. These mural paintings are not sophisticated but powerful, militant and optimistic. They draw international attention for their full use of elegant colors.

About 50 Koguryo murals were discovered and their locations range from Tsian in China, capital of Koguryo, to the Pyongyang-centered basin of the Taedong River and then to Anak district of South Hwanghae Province.

Tumuli with frescoes are stone-piled tombs with lime-daubed walls, on which murals were drawn. Some murals were painted on granite or marble walls without lime daub. Frescoes were painted on every place such as pathways to the coffin room, doors, walls, ceilings.

Drawn on ceilings were mainly celestial objects such as the sun, the moon, stars or lotus flowers; on walls and beams there were scenes of lives and manners and guardian deities—imaginary beasts on the four sides—the blue dragon of the east, the white tiger of the west, the red phoenix of the south and the tortoise of the north.

A guardian deity or a sentinel is found painted on the entry to the passway to the stone coffin room. On corners of walls were pictures of pillars, to give the feeling of a wooden house, Koguryo murals can be divided into the following three: frescoes of figures and manners; figures and guardian animals; animal gods.

Picture of Tortoise at Kangso tomb, S. Pyongan Province

Among murals of figures and manners, some frescoes dealt with the ordinary life such as hunting, dancing and wrestling and others and processions of aristocrats. The former were found in Kakcho mound, Muyong mound and Samsil mound of Tsian, China and the latter in Anak tombs No. 2 and No. 3.

The murals of everyday life and animal gods are seen in the Ssangyoung mound in Chinchi-dong, Ryonggang county, and No. 1 tomb of Taean-ri, Kangso county, South Pyongan Province; those of gardian beasts are found at Honamshin mound, Ryonggang county, South Pyongan Province, Kangso No. 3 tomb in Kangso county, Mujin-ri tomb in Pyongyang and Tonggu No. 4, and 17 tombs in Tsian, China.

In the early murals, lives of the aristocrats were main subjects. As the ruling cirles of Koguryo believed the immortality of the soul, they decorated the interior of tombs in the same way with their actual lives, thought from religious and superstitious viewpoints to continue their gogseous lives after their death. The paintings of various guardian deities was for defending the soul of the departed. Therefore, many extant frescoes reflected the luxurious life of the ruling circles.

As Koguryo people had to defend their country from the repeated aggression by foreign forces, they, from childhood, had a high regard for martial arts and were assiduous in footrace, horseback riding, archery, and fencing. Military arts were a basis of their private amusements. Early murals reflected the modus vivendi in detail.

A typical fresco of hunting is at the Muyong mound, Yaksu tomb; that of wrestling at the Kakcho mound; a representative cavalry battle mural at Samshil mound.

The later murals took on ever stronger religious colors and lost touch with reality, with imaginary god animals and heavenly maiden drawn.

With this change came a striking change in interior ornaments of tombs.

In the early period, guardian deities dominated the pictures on beams alone. But, they in the later period, dominated the murals as well as the lives and manners of the aristocrats, and then those beasts occupied most parts of murals and lives and manners drawn on the corners of walls. rieture of pillars and beams disappeared at last.

One of the distinctive features of Koguryo murals is their beautiful colors.

Those colors used at first included orange, yellow earth, purplish brown. Dark blue, white and green gradually came to be used together. Pigments are to be mineral materials including colored earth. The beautiful colors of murals has not faded at all for thousand years.

At Tonggu No. 4 tomb, Sashin tomb and Mujin-ri tomb, guardian animals occupy a central place surrounded by, and various clusters of blue, yellow, red and green colors, and golden color. Five colors and golden color were so effectively used for the drawing of the limbs of animal gods as if they were alive.

Koguryo murals show a superb perspective. In the mural hunting drawn at the Muyong mound, the foreground was drawn in the lower part and the background in the upper part.

"Parade of Court Ladies" of the Ssangyoung mound is a drawing of bird's-eye view and perspective.

Another feature of Koguryo murals was that the murals were painted for a clear objectives.

The Koguryo artists made their efforts to express with bold touch the lives, manners, emotions and feelings of peoples in those days.

(To be continued)

World Bulletin

●Cooperation between Nicaragua and Venezuela, between Algeria and Mali and between Ghana and Sierra Leone are strengthening in various fields.

●Namibian patriots destroyed pylons of the South African occupationists.

●Islamic leader of Iran Khomeini and the Iranian president declared that Iran would make full preparations to decisively counter the enemy's manoeuvres.

●The first quarter year assignments were overfulfilled by the Chinese working people in the power and chemical industries.

●20th anniversary of the independence of Senegal was celebrated.

●The General Secretary of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) called for strengthening economic ties among Latin American countries.

●The Zambian president concluded his China visit.

●The president of Mozambique called for enhancing the leading role of the party in building a new society. (KCNA)

¥24.19 Bil. False Deposits At Mindan Bank in Osaka

The Osaka branch of a Mindan (ROK residents association in Japan) affiliated commercial bank falsely increased the amount of deposits 24.19 billion yen, according to the Apr. 4 local issues of Japanese dailies, including "Asahi Shinbun" and "Mainichi Shinbun."

The false report on the deposits was revealed through an annual examination of the ban by the finance section of the Osaka Municipal Government at the end of February this year.

The bank reported the sum of deposits totaled about 93.95 billion yen as of the end of February, this year. As a result of the examination Osaka Municipal Government finance section from Feb. 22, it was disclosed that a large sum of deposits were deposits listed "compulsory deposits" as a condition for loan extentions by the bank which were not actually made by it. These false deposits amounted to 24.19 billion yen, or one-fourth of the total sum of the deposits with this bank.

A compulsory deposit as a condition for a loan extension is prohibited by Article 8 of the law for financial operations by cooperative associations as an act of deceiving association members, along with a fake entry.

As a result of the examination, it became clear that the bank had "wartered deposits" since a few years before. The finance section of the Osaka Municipal Government had discovered window-dressing deposits at the bank last January, too, and ordered the bank to discontinue the practice. Inspite of this order, the sum of false deposits had increased to some 3 billion yen at this bank.

The bank was established in August 1953 and was later a member Mindan-affiliated industrial bank was founded. Since then, these two banks are said to have be en competing with each other in collecting deposits from clients.

As of the end of February this year, the Osaka commercial bank ranked second among the 34 credit associations in Osaka.

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Mar. 19

* Dominic Mintoff, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta, met the delegation of a book and photo exhibition of the DPRK.

Saying that Korea must be reunified into one under all circumstances, the prime minister stated that the Maltese government and people would always support the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country and render every possible assistance, if it was for the reunification of Korea.

Mar. 24

* Shah Azizur Rahman, Prime Minister of Bangladesh, met the educational delegation of the DPRK.

The prime minister expressed the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Bangladesh and Korea would grow stronger and develop.

* Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, met DPRK ambassador to his country Chae Hwa Sop.

The president said that Zambia would actively support the consistent policy of the DPRK government for achieving the reunification of the country independently and peacefully without any outside interference.

Mar. 25

* Talks were held in Beijing between Kim Bong Ju, Alternate Member of the WPK CC and Chairman of the CC of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, who is heading a trade union delegation of the DPRK to China, and Ni Zifu, Member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

In the talks the two sides exchanged experiences of the trade union work and shared views on the friendly relations between the trade unions of the two countries and questions of common concern.

Mar. 27

* Hua Guofeng, Chairman of the CC of the CPC and Premier of the State Council, received the DPRK trade union delegation at the Great Hall of the People.

* Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of Bulgaria, met Pak Hyon Bo, the DPRK ambassador to Bulgaria, who paid a farewell call on him.

Noting that the president would strive for the development of the friendly relations between the two countries in the future, he said that the Bulgarian people would invariably support the struggle of the Korean people for national reunification.

* Abolhassan Banisadr, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, met DPRK ambassador to his country Cha Byong Ok.

The president expressed satisfaction with the favourable development of the friendly relations between Iran and Korea.

Mar. 29

* A delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Mikami Yoshiki, Chairman of the Japan-Korea Friendship Mie Prefectural People's Council and ex-President of Mie University, arrived in Pyongyang.

Mar. 31

* A government cultural delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Gon Mo, Minister of Culture and Art, left Pyongyang by plane to attend functions of a week of culture of the DPRK to be held in Tunisia.

* A delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Youth Union headed by Jarslav Jeneral, vice-Chairman of its Central Committee, arrived in Pyongyang.

Apr. 1

* A Pakistan art troupe headed by Jusuf Jamal, Deputy Secretary of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Pakistan, arrived in Pyongyang. (KCNA)

Short Story:

Fellow Travellers (1)

By Kim Byong Hun

Introduced here is a DPRK short story "Fellow Travellers" written by Kim Byong Hun in August, 1960:

It was last year. I was on my way home from the plenary meeting of the Provincial Party Committee.

What had been decided at the meeting for our county was no ordinary task; so, before starting the homeward journey, I put through a long distance call to the county seat. I wanted an executive meeting of the county Party committee the following morning.

Even in the train I kept repeating again and again the decisions taken at the meeting. Then my thoughts turned to what proposals I should lay before the county executive meeting.

After racking my brain for some time a few basic directions and methods began to take shape in my head. But no further.

I began to picture one by one the members of the executive body who would be there tomorrow morning, along with the tasks that each could do. Then, as if they had been facing me, I said:

"Well, what d'you think?"

I could see every face more clearly, yet no one gave me clear-cut answer. Yes, everyone looked serious enough—I supposed it was from the knowledge of the tasks. But they all seemed hesitant; maybe they were thinking there must be taken more concrete measures.

But I should not blame them; after all, I myself was thinking along the same line. There was yet much to be desired in the plans which I had thought out. I must consider the plans more seriously and work out realistic ones...

Thinking this way, I turned my eyes to look outside.

The train was passing out of a deep valley and rushing through an open stretch of country. The warm June air carried a bittersweet smell of the mugwort. And from the loud-speaker in the train came some orchestral music.

"Well, I guess I need more thinking! After all, what our county must do is no mean job...Maybe, I should just let them know about the decisions and resolutions tomorrow. Perhaps then we can have some general discussions on the question. Then I should ask them to study more..."

With these thoughts, I lit a cigarette and stood up.

In the front part of the coach a group of passengers were having a gay time with a child. The kid was beautifully dressed and people were enjoying the youngster's play. There were a few grandpas in the seats next to mine. They had a bottle of ginger wine out on the little table attached to the window sill. I must say they were in high spirits.

I stepped eventually towards the vestibule, where I found several young boys and girls. They were singing some jolly song unfamiliar to me. It must have been a popular song; I could not catch the words except these:

"Oh, youth! Our happiness!
From the difficult struggles and trials,
It did grow..."

The strong breeze tousled their hair, but no one seemed to mind. They kept on with their singing. Youth! Difficult struggles and trials! What meaningful words they were, I thought to myself. Their song cleared my head of heavy thoughts, and a sense of serenity possessed me.

The singing sounded more powerful to the fading sound of the long whistle of the train.

Now we were drawing into a village station.

As soon as the train pulled into the station, these youngsters jumped off and rushed to the volleyball court in the compound. In no time the white ball was flying back and forth over the net. Now, they were excited all over again—this time over the volleyball game. And I must confess I too was very much tempted to join them, but I thought better of it.

But soon there was the bell. The train was about to resume its journey.

Suddenly shouts were heard in the direction of the station. Naturally everybody's attention was turned there.

A young girl with some sort of a can in her right hand and a bag in the other was rushing towards the train. The ticketman was running after her swinging his punch in the air and yelling:

"I'm telling you, you can't do this!"

The girl turned and gave a quick look to the man, then she ran faster. When the ticketman caught up with her—now his hand was on her can—she was about to step from the train. Abruptly she turned round to face the man. She was short of breath from running. To my surprise, she spoke in a low, gentle voice.

"Why are you like this? I told you it's alright!" With a pleading eyes she looked at the ticketman. The fresh trim-fitting dress set off the girl's good figure, making her more attractive. Dark canvas shoes were in her small feet which were poised for pounding off any moment. On her head she wore a blue scarf tied in a knot at the back, which, with her rolled plaits, looked rather big. The girl's full face, her complexion tinged with a little tan, was health itself. The deep-set sparkling eyes, her long brows—everything about her gave a sense of fresh vigour attracting people's attention.

Evidently, the young ticketman too could not look her in the face, long. He dropped his eyes and put down the can he had taken away from her. He was yelling no more.

"I told you this is not allowed..."

"Please let me go. If I don't go today, all this will die. You shouldn't do everything mechanically!"

"Well, I like that. So I do things mechanically, eh?"

Evidently, to the young man the word "mechanically" went against the grain. Blood rushed to his face.

"If you think following the regulations is being mechanical, it is alright by me! But, the answer is still No. Definitely, No!"

By this time the girl was agitated, too.

"You always bring out the rules. there are no such rules."

"No? Why don't you read the regulations put on the bulletin board. There is one in the waiting room, too. It says in black and white: "No passenger is allowed to board the train carrying live animals..."

"Well! So..."

The girl was groping for a fitting answer. For a minute or so she was silent, then suddenly she took one step towards her opponent, and said: "I read the regulations. But this is different." Now she was pointing to her can.

"These are not live animals. These are spawn. Do you hear me? If what you say is true, I bet you don't even let people carry eggs into the train. Then how about haddock roe? Aren't they what you call live animals? You know, you really make me laugh!"

Then the girl really laughed. Now it was the young fellow who had to do some thinking before he could answer. He just stood there dumbfounded.

At the moment the train blew a long whistle. It was ready to start.

The startled girl, before anybody could do anything, snatched up the can sitting on the platform and in a flash dashed towards the steps where I was standing. Holding the can with both hands, one on the top and the other at the bottom, she tried to put it carefully in the vestibule. Hurriedly I took it over; and I must confess, I almost fell over. Why? Because it was so heavy. When I placed the can on the floor the train began to roll slowly out.

"Now, be careful! You'd better give me the bag, too!"

I took the bag with my left hand, then with the other I lifted the girl onto the step.

The young ticketman who followed her a few steps, stopped and said, "How do you like that?"

I found the bag was still in my hand, which I returned to her. It was a funny bag; a bicycle air pump was sticking out at one end, and there was also something like a bottle inside. Now she turned to me with a pleasant smile and thanked me. Then she put down the bag by the can and stuck her head out of the door and shouted in the direction where the young man was standing:

"I'm very sorry, please forgive me!" And she really did look sorry. Yet, could not hide her joy—now everything was all right. She even heaved a long sigh of relief! Beads of perspiration were on her nose and neck, which she lightly mopped with a white handkerchief she took out from the pocket of her dress. Whenever the breeze rose a mop of her hair trembled.

The glaring sun must have shown in her eyes for she squinted slightly but kept staring at the clear stream-running parallel with the rails. Occasionally she lifted halfclosed eyes to the lofty mountains in the distance or the cloudless sky. She seemed enjoying the fresh, cool air to her heart's content.

Before I knew it, I was working hard to make this girl out. First of all, she had made me a conspirator in breaking railway regulations. Then I wondered how all this business of the can of spawn, the air pump, and the bag fitted in. I guessed this and I guessed that. Maybe it is a black marketeer's bag (but there is no such thing as a black marketeer now). Maybe she is moving...I gave up.

(To be continued)

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